

# THE BROAD AX

Published Weekly

In this city since July 15th, 1899, without missing one single issue, Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, single Taxers, Priests, infidels or anyone else can have their say as long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

The Broad Ax is a newspaper whose platform is broad enough for all, ever claiming the editorial right to speak its own mind.

Local communications will receive attention. Write only on one side of the paper.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising rates made known on application.

Address all communications to

THE BROAD AX  
6418 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PHONE WENTWORTH 2567.

JULIUS F. TAYLOR, Editor and Publisher.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 19, 1902, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

THE ILLINOIS TAXPAYERS' ALLIANCE is using every effort to arouse public attention to the tax amendment to the state constitution to be submitted to the people at the election to be held November 7, 1916. Fear is expressed that this important tax reform may be lost sight of in the engrossing presidential campaign.

## CHIPS

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper, 3736 Forest ave., are spending their two weeks' vacation with friends at Monmouth, Illinois.

Mr. Weaver, who is in the government mail service at Columbus, Ohio, is visiting his cousin, James B. Neinsome, 214 West 30th street.

Miss Maude J. Roberts, 3231 Vernon ave., is spending her summer vacation in Allegan, Mich. She will return home the first of this coming week.

Mrs. Sarah Washington, of St. Louis, Mo., sister of Mrs. Hattie Arrant, 3228 Calumet ave., continues to delightfully enjoy her visit to this, the windy city.

Mrs. Emma Brown of Lexington, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Felix, 3002 South Dearborn St. Mrs. Brown is well pleased with her visit to this city.

Miss V. N. Anderson, 20 East 44th street, will return home the first of the week from a business and pleasure trip to Kansas City, Mo., and the Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Ethel Lampton, daughter of the late Bishop Lampton of Greenville, Miss., is in this city, and she will make a long visit with her friend, Mrs. Hattie Arrant, 3228 Calumet ave.

General J. T. T. Warren of Hot Springs, Ark., who is one of the most prominent K. P.s in the world is taking in the sights of Chicago and he is stopping at the C. and C. hotel, 3449 South State street.

Miss Florence M. Harris a graduate nurse of Brooklyn, New York, and one of the district nurses of that city has for the past two weeks been the house guest of Mrs. Robert A. Williams, 3544 South Dearborn street.

Mrs. Geneva Smith, 5363 South Dearborn street, will on Saturday evening arrive home from a three weeks' pleasure trip to Detroit, Mich., and other points in that state and to say the least she had the most pleasant time of her life.

Prof. Richard Hill of Nashville, Tenn., who had charge of the Negro Building during the Nashville, Tenn. Exposition in 1897, is visiting his son in this city Richard Hill, Jr., and he is completely carried away with Chicago and its people.

Mrs. W. N. Ross of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting in the city stopping at 3600 Wabash avenue. She came on to attend the funeral of her brother Mr. Sherley, who worked with Mr. B. W. Fitts the printer, 3315 S. State street.

Miss Catherine Lealted, the highly accomplished daughter of Rev. Father and Mrs. Lealted of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting in this city with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanton Brown, 3242 Calumet ave. Last year Miss Lealted graduated with high honors from McAllester's College.

## Indians and Time.

Certain of the reservation Indians still cling to the calendar of their ancestors. The Indian method was to compute time by sleeps and moons. A sleep is twenty-four hours, and a moon is a month. There is also a midmoon, where the sun is at 12 o'clock meridian. This hour is indicated by pointing overhead.

When an Indian pointed quarter way up the sky he meant 9 o'clock; when he pointed quarter way down he meant 3 o'clock. Sunrise was the eastern horizon and sunset the western.

When there was a moon the time was indicated in the same way as by the sun. Were an Indian asked the distance to a certain place or how far he had come he would say so many sleeps, or days' travel. A sleep, as describing distance, was about thirty-five miles when walking deliberately or from fifty to seventy-five miles if going in haste with a message.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## The First Atlas.

The first modern atlas was the work of Abraham Ortelius, a Dutch geographer, who died 518 years ago. His monumental treatise, entitled "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," was first published at Antwerp in 1570 and was revised and reissued five times during the author's lifetime. It was a folio volume containing nearly a hundred maps, representing the different countries and continents as they were then known. Although this atlas was a momentous achievement, yet a bright schoolboy today could draw maps from memory with a better approximation to correctness. Even England and Scotland appear in this pioneer volume with amazing distortions of coast line and relative area, and many other maps in the volume bear only a slight resemblance to those of today.—New York World.

## An Ant That Spins.

The spinning ant is found in India, in Ceylon, in the islands of Malacca and in Australia. This ant weaves its nest between two leaves of a tree, preferably the mango. It begins to build or to weave by drawing two leaves together. To do this it runs a line of its working material—material similar to the spider's thread—the length of the leaf and around it. While at work it clings to the leaf with its nails and at the same time draws on the leaf nearest to it with its mandibles. Sometimes the two leaves suitable for nest building are too far apart; then the builder calls in its fellow ants, and they help to form a chain. Each ant clings to the waist of its neighbor by its mandibles. Thus enchain, they work to build the nest of their comrade.

## That Indefinite Article.

The rule dealing with the indefinite article preceding words commencing with "u" (when pronounced "yu") does not appear to be an adamant one. Like Macaulay, with his fondness for "an" university, many of our best writers and speakers prefer to ignore the rule and back their fancy in this little question of euphony. As for the man in the street, the matter has long ago been settled in favor of "a" in all cases where the initial "u" has the "yu" sound, partly no doubt because such phrases as "an united people" do not come trippingly off the tongue and have an old fashioned, pedantic flavor. And there are sensitive ears that will prefer "a unique" to the more studied "an unique."—London Chronicle.

## Calendars of the Aztecs.

Calendars are probably the oldest form of literature in the world. The cards which appear by the millions in all civilized countries nowadays have their counterpart among the most ancient known races. The Aztecs, for example, were well supplied with calendars, and several of them have been preserved to this day. They were published in stone and set up in public places.

## To Help Him Out.

"You are lying so clumsily," said the observant judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case, "that I would advise you to get a lawyer."—Browning's Magazine.

## Probably.

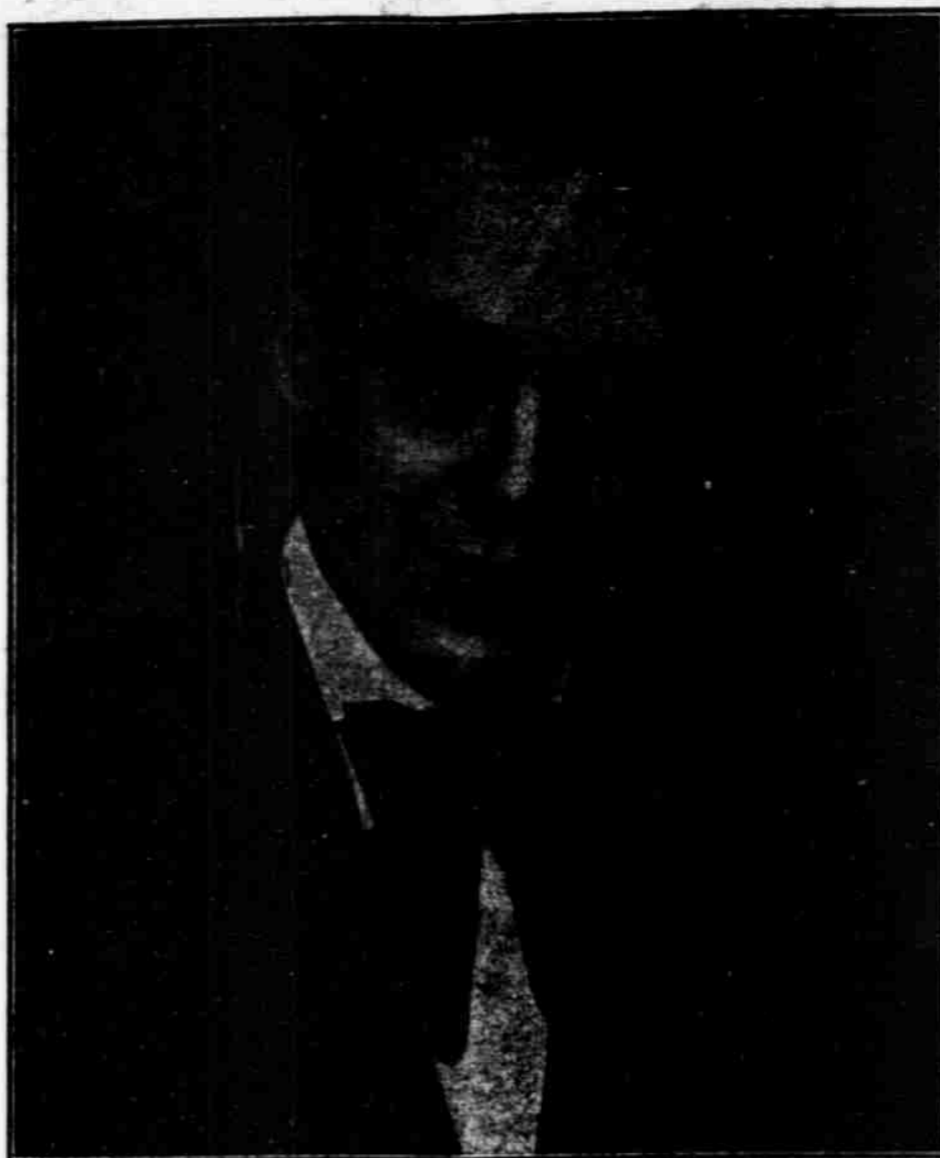
"Hopkins says he owes everything he has to his wife."  
"I suppose that is why he put his property in his wife's name before he failed."—Boston Globe.

+++++ PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT. +++++

+++++ Dangers of Bad Teeth. +++++

A bad tooth should never be tolerated, and the danger of cancer is only one more good reason for having it attended to. Cancer of the tongue may occur at any age, but it is most common between forty and sixty. As one-third of all cases investigated have been shown to be definitely associated with jagged or decayed teeth or imperfect plates, it would seem that here is one method of preventing cancer. It is probable that other conditions occurring in combination with bad teeth increase the likelihood of cancer of the tongue as a result, but the removal of this form of irritation is so simple a matter that deaths in cases of this kind must be charged to pure negligence. If the removal or treatment of the tooth does not relieve the situation and the ulcer continues, prompt operation is necessary, for this form of cancer is quickly fatal.

+++++ It is mainly to love one's country; it is to like to love the world.—J. W. Conklin.



MAJOR ROBERT B. JACKSON.

Major General of the Uniformed Services of the Americas throughout the world; Commander of the First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, who occupies a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow countrymen and who will on September 13th be re-nominated to make the race for the legislature from the 3rd Senatorial District of Illinois.

## Widow's Dolls in Serbia.

Talking of Serbia's curious marriage customs, Mrs. Gordon in her book, "A Woman in the Balkans," speaks of a queer looking doll she sometimes saw hanging up in cottage windows:

"To my astonishment and amusement I was informed that the doll was the coy evidence a widow shows when she desires to enter the bonds of matrimony again. Some of them were hideous, others of as pretty a kind as the circumstances or taste of the 'lone widow' would permit, and it was by this mute appeal intending suitors were made aware of her intentions and invited to 'inquire within.' Wreaths of corn marked the houses of a marriageable girl."

The Servians are a singing people, and the women, who are very poetical, sing as they spin during the long evenings. They sometimes compose music to the old ballads as they sing them. The country is called "the poor man's paradise," and Mrs. Gordon thinks the title appropriate. "for one rarely sees the poor or the beggar, and, though there may be smells, there are no slums and no unemployed."

## Audubon and His Hair.

Audubon, the great naturalist, early in his career wore his hair very long. He wrote in his diary one day: "I wear my hair as long as usual. I believe it does as much for me as my paintings." However, in 1827 his friends succeeded in persuading him to get his hair cut according to the prevailing fashion. On March 19 of that year he wrote in his diary: "This day my hair sacrificed and the will of God usurped by the wishes of man. As the barber clipped my locks rapidly it reminded me of the horrible times of the French revolution when the same operation was performed upon all the victims murdered by the guillotine. My heart sank low." Further to express his grief, the margin of the page on which this entry was made he painted black about three-quarters of an inch deep all around.

## The Word "Pester."

When we say we have been pestered by the bill collector and the political candidate we are not indulging in American slang. We are using a word that is more ancient and aristocratic than any of our proudly displayed coats of arms. And it came from the same source as most of the world's aristocracy—from the farm! "Pester" is an abbreviation for "impester," and a pasturist, in classic Latin, was simply a pasture. There were no fences around the pasture, and to prevent the horses and cattle from straying too far in quest of lush grass their feet were shackled. You would think you were being pestered if your feet were tied—that is, impestered—so that you could not run.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Shakespeare's Benefactors.

Of the millions who love to read Shakespeare how many have even heard of Heminge and Condell? Yet to the faithful labors of these two poor players we owe the first attempt to give the world a complete edition of Shakespeare's plays. No collected edition of the poet's work was issued in his lifetime, nor did many of the plays even find their way to print until John Heminge and Henry Condell, Shakespeare's intimate friends and fellow actors, took the task of publication in hand, disclaiming "ambition either of self profit or fame in undertaking the design," and being moved solely by desire "to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive as was our Shakespeare."

Jack—My stenographer was forever making mistakes. I had to discharge her to keep her from marrying me.—Town Topics.

It is mainly to love one's country; it is to like to love the world.—J. W. Conklin.

## The World's Greatest Judge.

If greatness consists of great ability linked with great opportunity, then we must pass unchallenged the declaration that Marshall is the greatest judge in the language, states Hugh H. Brown in Case and Comment. No English judge ever had the opportunity of a new field except Hardwicke in equity, Mansfield in commercial law and possibly Stowell in admiralty. The world never had known a science of a written constitution of government until it came in Marshall's time.

Standing before his portrait in company with a distinguished foreigner, an American lawyer said, "We consider him the greatest judge of our country." A British justice replied, "You might well say the greatest judge of any country."

Another Englishman, James Bryce, said in substance that the higher qualities of Marshall's decisions never had been surpassed and but rarely equaled by the most famous jurists of modern Europe or of ancient Rome.

## Perilous to Handle.

The production of chrysarobin, a medicinal principle much used in parasitic skin diseases, is attended with great peril. It forms about 50 per cent of goa powder, obtained from cavities in the Brazilian araroba tree (Andira anaroba), and in securing this powder the trees are felled, though eighty to one hundred feet high, and often three feet in diameter. The material is found as damp pulp or lumps in the center of the trunks, the yield sometimes reaching sixty or sixty-five pounds per tree, with none at all in some trees. The accompanying caustic liquid makes the substance difficult to handle and, despite gloves and masks, workers for any length of time invariably lose their hair, eyebrows and eyelashes and sometimes even become blind, while sores from the burns may cause long disability. A cat has been known to lose its fur from sleeping on a bag of the powder.

## Strength of a Flower.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of plant force I ever saw, says John Burroughs in "The Breath of Life," was in a western city, where I observed a wild sunflower forcing its way up through the asphalt pavement. The folded and compressed leaves of the plant, like a man's fist, had pushed against the hard but flexible concrete until it bulged up and split and let the irrepressible plant through. The force exerted must have been many pounds. I think it doubtful if the strongest man could have pushed his fist through such a resisting medium.

Life activities are a kind of explosion, and the slow continued explosions of this growing plant rent the pavement as surely as powder would have done. It is doubtful if any cultivated plant could have overcome such odds. It required the force of the untamed hairy plant of the plains to accomplish the feat.

## Happiness.

"There is an instinct in the heart of man which makes him fear a cloudless happiness. It seems to him that he owes to misfortune a tithe of his life, and that which he does not pay bears interest, is amassed and largely swells a debt which sooner or later he must acquit."

## Only on the Outside.

"Why, Ethel, you don't mean to tell me you want to marry that baldheaded Professor Wiseman?"  
"It is true he is bald," said Ethel, "but think how many young men of today are bald on the inside of their heads."

## Its Risk.

"A kiss may often have deeper meaning than appears."  
"Perhaps, but it is a thing you have to take on its face value."—Baltimore American.

# Talks on

HEALTH,  
CLEANLINESS,  
PROPER LIVING,  
SANITATION, ETC.

BY

Dr. W. A. DRIVER

3300 So. State Street  
Phone Douglas 3617



## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

There is in our midst at this time an extension of the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis. The disease is also called Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis because of the evidences found post mortem which show that the spinal cord is often affected anteriorly. As the name suggests the disease often proceeds to a condition where paralysis follows. It is an acute infection due to a filterable germ that has been recently demonstrated. It occurs at times in epidemic form as at present; at other times it is found here and there sporadically. The brain and spinal cord are affected.

The disease is capable of being spread by secretions from those who have the disease or by those who have come in contact with secretions from the nose and throat of persons attacked. The virus or germ enters the body by way of the nose and the throat from which routes it easily is transmitted to the brain and spinal cord. It may be carried by contaminated healthy persons who are careless about the matter of personal hygiene. Those who come in contact with the sick and who fail to carefully clean their hands before other contact are especially liable to scatter this as well as other maladies. It is known that nurses and others who attend patients suffering of this disease do not contract the disease readily and the presumption is that they are practically immune because of their knowledge of personal hygiene which means personal cleanliness. They likewise are

safer because of their knowledge of antiseptics and proper care of everything which is capable of spreading infection. Spitting, coughing and sneezing by attendants and others who have been in contact with sufferers of this disease are dangerous.

Infantile paralysis is not the proper name for this malady for others are often victims as seen in this present epidemic. Paralysis does not always follow which is another evidence that the term Infantile Paralysis is a misnomer. There are three forms of the disease, the paralytic, the meningial and the abortive. It is evident that the abortive type will often escape recognition by the most careful observer. The paralytic form is self evident and the paralysis is sometimes permanent. It is generally preceded by fever and indisposition; the loss of the use of a limb may follow. Pain may be found present in the back or shoulders. The paralysis is abrupt in its onset, it may reach its height in twenty-four hours. Abortive forms may show fever, headaches, vomiting, twitchings of the limbs, without local paralysis. There may be coma, convulsions, rigidity, without local paralysis.

The prevention of the malady must be accomplished through general cleanliness, sanitary means. Recovery requires the assistance of proper medical and surgical care. This disease has been epidemic before and was brought under control. The great advance in medical and surgical science will save us again and again.

SLANDERING ATTORNEYS IN COURT ROOM.—In the case of La Porta v. Leonard, reported in 97 Atl. 251, the defendant, a lawyer, applied to plaintiff, a lawyer, the following language: "You are a vermin. You are a disgrace to the Bar, and are starting out in the wrong way as a young lawyer. This will give you a black eye. You and your client committed perjury. You suborned your client."

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey held that the rule of privilege invoked and enunciated in the case of Munster v. Lamb (11 Q. B. Div., 588), commonly designated as the English rule, has been quite generally repudiated in this country and is not the law of this State, the privilege invoked does not extend to the limit of protecting counsel in giving utterance to slanderous expressions against counsel, parties or witnesses, which expressions have no relation to or bearing upon the issue or subject matter before the court.

THE VAGARIOUS LAW.—I was sitting in the smoking room compartment next to two men who were discussing the advisability of buying themselves a drink. One of them called the porter and asked him if it was possible to purchase liquor in that part of the country.

"Yes, sah," he replied, "you kin get it here in New Mexico, but not in Arizona."

So the two began to plan what they would have. After a number of tentative suggestions, they decided on a pair of highballs.

"Porter," ordered the one who had first brought up the subject, "bring us two highballs—with ginger ale."

"Can't have it," replied the porter. "It's against the law, sah."

"Why didn't you just tell me a moment ago that we could?"  
"Yes, I told you that, but while y'all was makin' up yo' minds we done crossed the line into Arizona."—Baltimore American.

**JULIUS JOHNSON**  
MOLINE, ILL.

Candidate for the Republican  
Nomination for

**Auditor of Public Accounts**  
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Primary Wednesday, September 13, 1916



Primaries Wednesday, September 13th, 1916

VOTE FOR

**LEOPOLD PFAELZER**

Democratic Candidate for the  
Nomination

**For County Assessor**

Mr. Pfaelzer is a brother of the late County Assessor David M. Pfaelzer